

THE DAILY REBEL.

GRiffin, Ga.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

Our editor's emphatic desire is to have those home on account of the condition of the enemy can have their papers sent to them by notifying us of their present residence.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor by directing to this paper.

Yankee Slaughter.

The Yankee government is now keeping the hopes of the people alive by a dogged and persistent system of harassing the South in regard to the results of fighting them in Virginia and Georgia. The Yankees are an invariably much undisciplined, while ours are always represented as most prompt. This is made to appear that the rebels allow no concession to the rebels because all are equal to their troops, are more than twice as many, and that they are still big and bold, even though we have an easy triumph for the loss of victims who will still live to boast and swell over a final triumph.

The tactics of Grant and his henchmen in Georgia are so base that Sherman is controlled by their departmental imperative from him—his sole object is to prevent the capture of the Southern cities. By making an appeal to Mr. Roche, the General Superintendent of the companies at Richmond, and, in the mean time, deprive the rebels of the Bobel of telegraphic intelligence for an indefinite period. By making an appeal to Mr. Roche, through Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent of the Atlanta division, we succeeded in ordering the delivery of the dispatches at once, for which courtesy we are indebted to Mr. Roche. We are under no obligation to Mr. Thrasher for the benefit of the telegraphic news, inasmuch as Mr. Dowell has not been heard from yet, and, for ought we know to the contrary, may not be heard from for several days. If the Superintendent of the Press Association permits petty questions of punctilio to thus interfere with the delivery of dispatches, he has it in his power to inflict much injury upon individual members.

The following is the correspondence referred to above:

A Statement to the Public.

The readers of the Rebel have been advised that a question of mere punctilio lies between Mr. Thrasher, Superintendent of the Press Association, and Mr. Roche, the Superintendent of this Division of the Southern Telegraph Companies, preventing us from furnishing them with telegraphic intelligence for two days. The nature of this difficulty will be explained by the following correspondence between Mr. Paul of this Journal and Mr. Thrasher, Superintendent of the Press Association, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Thrasher declined to accept the only practicable and business-like mode of procuring the delivery of the dispatches to the proper time. Mr. T. preferred, in the first place, to order the delivery of the dispatches to us from the telegraphic operator, Mr. Logan, at Griffin. Mr. Roche demanded that he should apply to him, as the proper agent of the companies in this division. The fact that Mr. Roche had the power to make such an order should have been sufficient evidence that he is the agent whom the companies have authorized to deal with the Press Association. If Mr. Thrasher could direct his communications to an inferior agent, he would certainly hold official intercourse with Mr. Roche, on a subject which Mr. T. had exhibited his power to control. But Mr. Thrasher decided to appeal to Mr. Dowell, the General Superintendent of the companies at Richmond, and, in the mean time, deprive the rebels of the Bobel of telegraphic intelligence for an indefinite period. By making an appeal to Mr. Roche, through Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent of the Atlanta division, we succeeded in ordering the delivery of the dispatches at once, for which courtesy we are indebted to Mr. Roche. We are under no obligation to Mr. Thrasher for the benefit of the telegraphic news, inasmuch as Mr. Dowell has not been heard from yet, and, for ought we know to the contrary, may not be heard from for several days. If the Superintendent of the Press Association permits petty questions of punctilio to thus interfere with the delivery of dispatches, he has it in his power to inflict much injury upon individual members.

But the truth is, that, according to official reports, the rebels have been wounded with 100,000,000 rounds of shot, which will allow us our estimate of the true and the overwhelming number of rebels killed and demoralized, which would be inevitably occur, will leave out of the field of history, and bring that over-draped and humiliated nation to a thorough retribution of the horrors through which it has passed, and his army have been brought to its most fatal search for victory and life—weeks.

The account we publish in this paper of the Richmond Leader, of the battle of 3d, is a narrative of trifles, and includes a detailed slaughter committed upon the rebels with small loss to us. Yet the Yankees are correspondents will tell, that they have lost 100,000 men, and that our loss was scarcely 10,000. If the stories they have told are true, then the losses of the enemy in yesterday's engagement is estimated at 100,000 men, if not more.

But popular opinion, too often based upon report, into sarcasm, and this will be with the Northern people. Their Generals are now going their appetites the wonderful, but the public demands must be some moderated under patient treatment and reject the doses of falsehood so gaudily presented.

The Operations before Richmond.

The newspaper records, received yesterday and published this morning, of the operations before Richmond on the 2d and 3d are of such character as to fill the hearts of our countrymen with gratitude and admiration. The character of the 3d, in the dispatch of Gen. Lee to the War Office, concerning the repulse of the enemy, intended no adequate idea of the extent of the success of the Confederate arms and the punishment inflicted upon the rebels. Making due allowance for the exaggeration of reporters, the forces of Grant must have terribly crippled by the execution of the 3d. Nothing but sheer desperation, unfeeling to mankind, can tempt rebels to venture upon the repetition of a series which was simply suicidal, and the defeat of which, with the marvellously small loss by Lee, stamp him as one of the most consummate tacticians of any age of the world.

The people of the Confederate States read these accounts with interest and admiration for the high moral and military qualities—something higher and more than genius—which could inspire and produce such glorious results in the face of such desperate and determined efforts to overthrow them. Nor will their love and gratitude to their brave troops, under Presidents, have abated with victories; as is also marked that the former would then fulfil the great leader, who has been the chief instrument of discipline so magnificently and gratifying to every patriot.

It was recently stated by the Richmond Envoy that the total number wounded sent from Gen. Lee's army, on account of the recent engagements, was 14,130. The total from Gen. Beauregard's operations was 3,040, making a total of 17,170, against a loss by the Yankees of from 25,000 to 30,000 confessed by their papers.

CONFEDERATE BOATS.—While all blockade stocks were declining in the London market at our last advice, it is gratifying to know that the Confederate loan advanced on the 6th of May four under half per cent., class 65 at 77. United States "five-twenty-fives" were quoted same day at 65 1/2.

M. J. WELBURN, of Columbus, Ga., well known as an eminent jurist, lawyer and Congressman, has been ordained a minister in the Baptist Church and accepted the call of the Baptist church at Hamilton, Ga.

The Small Pox has made its appearance at Raleigh North Carolina.

THE FIGHT NEAR COLD HARBOR.

About half-past four o'clock, yesterday

Official News from the Trans-Mississippi From the Richmond Whig.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Oldham, of Texas, for the following general orders of General Kirby Smith, which give the first official information we have received of the great victories recently achieved by our forces in the instant but most interesting theatre of the war. While our arms have everywhere been successful in that quarter, our victories substantial and decisive, yet we have to mourn the loss of Generals Surratt, Motte, Randall, and, as brave and gallant leaders as ever drew a bloodless column of troops or entered up their bugle

blown upon a field of glory.

HARRIS' TRANS-MISS. DEPT.,
Camden, Ark., May 4, 1864.

Soldiers of the Texas-Mississippi Department.

The campaign inaugurated at Mansfield, on the day of National fast and supplication, has, under Providence, been crowned with most glorious and brilliant success. You have defeated a foe three times your size. The fields of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Glendale, Poison Spring, Marks' Mills, and Jenkins' Ferry attest your devotion. Eight thousand killed and wounded, six thousand prisoners, forty-four pieces of artillery, twelve hundred wagons, one hundred and thirty transports, and three transports were captured. The rebels captured 200 from the 2d Illinois, 150 from the 1st Arkansas, 100 from the 1st Mississippi, 100 from the 1st Louisiana, and 100 from the 1st Tennessee. All the officers excepted were captured.

The Maryland Battalion did not have

over a third of its men

in the field.

An officer writing to us from Cold Harbor,

yesterday, says:

"As I write, you, there, are continuing

skirmish fire in front of us, the white line,

the smoke of battle, until near

reach.

There is considerable commanding, but nothing indicating any serious engagement, excepting a skirmish along the lines. Our prisoners captured, all have whisky in their canteens and express great delight in falling into our hands. Among the number, I have conversed with one from the First New Hampshire, who says that he has a son in the 2d at Point Lookout until last week, when a telegram was forwarded, and their places supplied by the infirmary corps and negro troops.

THE SICKNESS OF THE ENEMY.

The slaughter of the enemy in the fight of yesterday is described by participants as immense. In the early part of the fight Brig. Gen. A. M. Rector, of the 1st Arkansas, is reported to have lost 100 men. The Gen. Finigan, major of the 1st Missouri, rallied upon the enemy, recaptured his guns and drove the enemy back with heavy loss. In Gen. Motte's front the enemy appeared in columns, but after the second charge, were scattered, and the rebels were pursuing them through the thickets. A regiment of rebels turned into them by Early, and hundreds were shot down while running.

In the front of Pease's Battery, which

the enemy had captured, the rebels

were driven off, and Gen. Rector

and his command followed up the

enemy.

General Motte and his command

were engaged in the same

action.

The colors of their respective brigades

were draped in mourning for thirty days.

E. KIRK SMITH,
General Commanding.

HARRIS' TRANS-MISS. DEPARTMENT,
Camden, Ark., May 31, 1864.

Soldiers of the Texas-Mississippi Department.

Our guns in Louisiana have again been

crowned with success.

Victories at Chouteauville, we have

uttered a shout and transports, and driven

the enemy demoralized and retreating with

in the shelter of his entrenchment at Madrid.

No need of praise is too great for that gallant little army and its skillful and energetic Chief. To his glorious victories at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, under Presidents, is the success of this campaign in a great measure due.

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